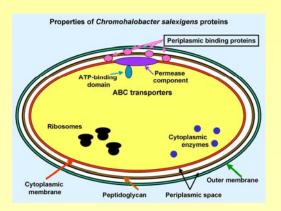
Genomic analysis of *Chromohalobacter salexigens*: clues about its carbon metabolism and the nature of its halophilic properties

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Chromohalobacter salexigens DSM 3043 is a moderately halophilic member of the γ -Proteobacteria. It grows at salt concentrations between 0.9 and 25% with an optimum at 7.5-10%. Pulsed-field gel electrophoresis of total DNA showed that *C. salexigens* possesses a chromosome of ~3.9 Mbp (63.9% G+C) and a low copy plasmid of < 100 kbp.

A draft sequence of the *C. salexigens* genome has been determined to an 8X coverage by the Joint Genome Institute of the US Department of Energy. Within the 3.7 Mbp unique sequences generated, 3370 predicted protein-coding genes were identified and provisionally annotated (http://genome.jgi.psf.org/microbial/index.html).



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Over 60% of the ORFS show the highest similarity to orthologs from other $\gamma\textsc{-Proteobacteria}$. From the sequence, we find good indication that the organism has all the enzymes of glycolysis, hexose monophosphate shunt, Entner-Doudoroff pathway and the TCA cycle. We were able to rationalize the pathways of metabolism of many of the common sugars and mono- and dicarboxylic acids. We could account only partially for the metabolic pathway of benzoate, 4-hydroxybenzoate, and 3,4-hydroxybenzoate.

| Compound | Enzymes in that could be predicted from the sequence | Predicted enzymes in catabolic pathway that could not be found in the sequence | Can we account for all the necessary metabolic enzymes? | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| D-Glucose | several potential ABC and Sy- coupled permeases; two glucokinases; PQQ-dependent glucose oxidase; gluconolationase | | Yes | |
| D-Gluconate | H'-coupled transporter, glucokinase | | Yes | |
| D-Fructose | PTS enzyme (; PTS Hpr; PTS Enzyme IBC ² ; fructose-1-phosphate kinase; fructose-6-phosphate kinase | | Yes | |
| D-Mannose | hesokinase?; phosphomannose isomerase | | Yes | |
| D-Galactose | hexokinase?. UDP-glucose pyrophosphorylase: UDP-glucose 4-epimerase | galactose-1-P uridyl transferase | No | |
| myo- (meso)- inostal | inosási deltydrogenase, poor match, 2 keto-nyo-inostol deltydrase, poor match, possible 2,3-diketo-4-d-inosásil hydrátase, possible 2-densyr-5- ketogluconato-P addolase, matonyi (methylmatonyi?) semiatohydró edhylvogenase; nyo-inostol 1-8° phosphatiase (1-1-Pase), function uráknowi | 2-d-5-ketogluconate kinase | No | |
| Lactose | | ()-galactosidase 6-P-()-galactosidase | No | |
| Maltose | o-glucosidase (maltase) | | Yes | |
| Trehalose | u.u-phosphotrehalase (u-glucosidase?) | perplasmic trehalase | Maybe | |
| Mannitol | mannitol → fructose dehydrogenase | | Yes | |
| Sorbitol | sorbitol fructose dehydrogenase | | Yes | |
| Galactitol (dulcitol) | tagatose-6-P kinase; possible tagatose (fructose?)- 1,6-P ₂ aldolase | transport or phosphorylation system; galactitol-P dehydrogenase | No | |
| D-Glucarate (saccharate) | glucarate dehydratase; 5-keto-4-d-D-glucarate aldolase | | Yes | |
| Sucrose | u glycosidase (maltase) | | Yes | |
| L-Arabinose | ribulokinase? | arabinose ribulose isomerase; ribulose-5-P epimerase | No | |

| D-Ribose | ribokinase | | Yes |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| D-xylose | xylulose kinase | xylose ++ xylulose isomerase | No |
| D-Erythritol | kinase? | erythritol-1-P dehydrogenase; erythrulose-1-P dehydrogenase | No |
| TCA cycle intermediates: citrate, ketoglutarate, succinate, fumarate, malate | several potential Na" and H" linked to and dicarborylic acid transporters, specificity can't be inferred; subsequent metabolism via TCA cycle | | Yes |
| Acetate | acetyl CoA synthetase; isocitrate lyase; malate synthase | | Yes |
| Ethanol | alcohol dehydrogenases (uncertain specificity): aldehyde dehydrogenases (uncertain specificity) | | Maybe |
| Glycerol | glycerol kinase; glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase | | Yes |
| D-Yartrate | tartrate dehydratase α, β subunits | | Yes |
| D.L-Glycerate | D-glycerate kinase | | Yes on D-glycerat |
| Propionate | propionyl CoA synthetase; 2-methylcitrate synthase; 2-methylcitrate dehydrates; 2-methylisocitrate lyase | | Yes |
| Malonate | malonyl-CoA: ACP-SH transferase malonate decarboxylase β, γ subunits, poor match | malorate decarboxylase ii. γ subunits 2-(5"-triphosphoribosyli-3"- dephospho-CoA synthase; phosphoribosyli-dephospho- CoA transferase | No |

| Compound | Enzymes in that could be predicted from the sequence | Predicted enzymes in catabolic pathway that could not be found in the sequence | Can we account for all the necessary metabolic enzymes? |
|--|---|--|--|
| Benzoate | | figure | Maybe |
| Protocatechuate (3,4- dhidydroxy- benzoate) | protocatechuate 3.4- dioxygenase o. jl subunits; 3-carboxy-cis,cis- muconate cycloisomerase; 4-carboxynuconolactone decarboxylase | | Yes, if 3-excadipate enoi-lactone can be metabolized |
| 4-Hydroxy- benzoate | 4-hydroxybenzoale 3- monooxygenase | | Yes |
| Toluene | toluene 2,3-dioxygenase is subunit. Incluene ciù-dihydrodiol dehydrogenase cateche 2,3-dioxygenase I, II 2-hydroxy-6-oxohepta-2,4- dienoate hydroliase, poor match to k-hydroxy-2- oxovallerate aldoliase. | boluene 2.3-dioxygenase Il subunit. 2-acopent 4-encate hydratase; boluene 2-encooxygenase; boluene 3-encooxygenase; boluene 4-oncooxygenase; boluene 4-oncooxygenase. 4-cresol dehydrogenase, p-ydrogenase; dehydrogenase dehydrogenase | No |

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Comparison of the amino acid composition of different categories of proteins of C. salexigens and non-halophilic γ -Proteobacteria (E. coli, P. aeruginosa, V. cholerae) showed only a slight excess of acidic residues in the cytoplasmic proteins, and no significant differences were found in the acidity of membrane-bound proteins. In contrast, the periplasmic binding proteins of the ABC transport systems of C. salexigens have a pronouncedly lower mean pI value than the non-halophiles. V. cholerae, adapted to brackish water, shows intermediate values.

| Gene category | C. salexigens | E. coli | P. aeruginosa | V. cholerae | Halobacterium |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Central | 5.10 ± 0.34 | 5.66 ± 0.49 | 5.80 ± 0.55 | 5.54 ± 0.44 | 4.22±0.14 |
| metabolism | (12) | (12) | (12) | (12) | (6) |
| Ribosomes | 10.10 ± 2.15 | 10.41 ± 1.67 | 10.37 ± 1.81 | 10.28 ± 1.88 | 5.81 ± 2.56 |
| | (53) | (53) | (53) | (53) | (55) |
| ATP binding components | 6.67 ± 1.47 | 6.93 ± 1.63 | 7.06 ± 1.62 | 6.90 ± 1.41 | 4.42 ± 1.10 |
| | (50) | (73) | (62) | (54) | (26) |
| Permease components | 9.19 ± 1.56 | 9.18 ± 1.44 | 9.24 ± 1.49 | 8.65 ± 1.75 | 6.68 ± 2.46 |
| | (68) | (77) | (60) | (53) | (27) |
| Periplasmic binding components | 4.54 ± 1.13 (55) | 6.81 ± 1.56 (59) | 7.28 ± 1.33 (44) | 5.68 ± 1.03 (39) | 4.11 ± 0.14 (6) |

Mean pl values of different categories of proteins of Chromohalobacter salexigens, as compared with the orthologs form the non-halophilic Escherichia coli K-12, Pseudomonas aeruginosa PA01, Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor N16961, and the extremely halophilic archaeon Halobacterium sp. NRC-1.

| Ribosomes | Acidic | Basic | Acidic/Basic | Ser + Thr | Hydrophobic |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| C. salexigens | 11.3 | 17.6 | 0.64 | 10.0 | 35.1 |
| E. coli | 10.9 | 18.1 | 0.60 | 9.6 | 38.1 |
| P. aeryginosa | 10.9 | 18.1 | 0.61 | 9.8 | 36.2 |
| V. cholerae | 10.7 | 17.9 | 0.60 | 9.5 | 37.8 |
| Hallobacterium | 19.0 | 12.1 | 1.57 | 11.2 | 31.9 |
| Substrate binding proteins | | | | | |
| proteins | | | | | |
| C. salexigens | 14.8 | 7.8 | 1.91 | 11.6 | 37.6 |
| E. coli | 11.2 | 10.7 | 1.05 | 11.4 | 37.8 |
| P. aeruginosa | 11.6 | 11.5 | 1.01 | 10.1 | 38.4 |
| V. cholerae | 11.4 | 9.7 | 1.17 | 12.3 | 37.9 |
| Enzymes of | | | | | |
| the central | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| metabolism | | | | | |
| C. salexigens | 13.9 | 10.3 | 1.35 | 9.9 | 37.2 |
| E. coli | 12.8 | 10.7 | 1.19 | 10.8 | 37.5 |
| P. aeruginosa | 12.8 | 10.9 | 1.17 | 9.8 | 38.4 |
| V. cholerae | 12.4 | 10.4 | 1.20 | 10.2 | 38.2 |

Halophilic' signatures of periplasmic binding proteins of ABC transporters, ribosomal proteins, and selected enzymes of the central metabolic pathways of *C. salexigens* as compared to *E. coli, P. aeruginosa, V. cholerae* and *Halobacterium* NRC-1. The values are given in mole-percent of the total number of amino acid residues or as ratios, as appropriate. Boldface: special features of the *C. salexigens* and the *Halobacterium* proteins.

s form the non-halophilic *Escherichia coli* K-12, *Pseudomonas* o *cholerae* O1 EI Tor N16961, and the extremely halophilic richaeon *Halobacterium* sp. NRC-1. Benzoate metabolic pathways. The expect values indicate the tblastn similarity scores of *C. salexigens* ORFS against queries from genes from the *P. putida* TOL plasmid (for the reactions from benzoate to catechol and for the *meta* pathway) and from *Acinetobacter* (for the ortho pathway).

The sequence information shows that C. salexigens is a versatile heterotroph, and can at least partially metabolize a number of aromatic and xenobiotic compounds. This opens the possibility that the organism might be exploited for biological cleanup of highly saline polluted environments.

The acidic nature of the C. salexigens periplasmic substrate binding proteins is indicative of salt adaptation and possibly salt dependence of these proteins, and indicates that salt requirement of proteins located external to the cytoplasmic membrane may determine salt requirement of many prokaryotes.

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